Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

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—— of South America
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Harriſon's Grammar
Hardie's Tablet of memory
Hiſtory of Vermont
—— of Maſſachuſetts
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Jonathan Pindar
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—— Works
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Search after Happineſs
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Shipmaſter's Aſſiſtant
State of Nova Scotia
Speaker
Sterne's Works
Spectator
Syren
Smith's Eſſays
Shakeſpear's Works
Steward's Elements of Philoſophy
Sentimental Lucubrations
Shakeſpear's Characters
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Wonderful Magazine
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Walker's Dictionary
Williſon's Catechiſm
Watts' Spelling-Book
Warville on Commerce
Warren's Poems
Whitfield's Sermons
Williſon's Meditations
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Zeluco—a Story founded on Facts

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Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Hiſtories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Waters, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Petersburg, January 28, 1797.

D. Mackenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, ſome of which are in ſmall packages, to ſuit country ſtores, and will be ſold at a low advance by the package or piece.

He has alſo come to hand,

Sack and Loſe SALT.
Beſt Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and fierces.
Brown and Leaf SUGAR.
Genuine Sherry WINE, of ſuperior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of firſt quality.

All of which will be ſold cheap for Caſh, produce, or on ſhort credit.

Petersburg, October 24, 1796. (tf)

The Subſcriber has Several LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

SALEM, December 30.

Tueſday morning, arrived here the brigantine Speedwell, capt. John Fillebrown, from Guadaloupe. November 27, captain Fillebrown fell in with and picked up two boats, formerly belonging to the ſchooner George and Kitty, of Baltimore, David Porter, maſter; which ſailed from Baltimore November 16, laden with flour, bound to St. Domingo, and on the 25th, in lat. 26, and long. 69 30, was upſet. The crew of the ſchooner conſiſted of 7 men, and 7 paſſengers—among whom were a French lady and her niece, both of whom were in bed when the veſſel began to go over, and were with much difficulty ſaved; two of the crew were aſleep in the fore peak at the ſame time, and could not be got out till the ſcuttle was entirely under water, when they were forced to drive through, and were both ſaved. Judging themſelves then 300 miles from any land, they all took to the boats, and ſtaid near the wreck till the next morning at ſun riſe, when they left her.—The following night was very ſqually and dark, and the boats came very near ſinking. The next day they ſaw a veſſel, which proved to be the Speedwell, and were taken up by captain Fillebrown, and brought into this port deſtitute of every thing. The reaſon of the veſſel's upſetting was the want of ballaſt, having on board nothing but flour. She was owned by Meſſrs. White and Taylor of Baltimore.

BOSTON, January 4.

ISLE of FRANCE.

The following intelligence from the Iſle of France, was received by captain Fel, who arrived here on Sunday laſt, in the Ketch Four Brothers of Salem. It will readily be recollected, that the commiſſioners of the executive directory, which were ſent to give operation in the Indian iſlands, to the laws of the French republic, and particularly that for emancipating the negroes, were not permitted to ſuſtain their functions, but were ordered by the colonial aſſembly to quit the iſlands, and have ſince returned to France. The meaſures have been conſidered by ſome as raſh; but they are highly juſtified by the Americans then in the Iſle of France—as will appear by the following

ADDRESS,

Preſented to the government of the Iſle of France, by the Americans, then in Port North Weſt.

The Americans come to felicitate you, upon the happy event, which reſtores tranquility to the minds of all, and the reins of government into the hands of thoſe, under whom this iſland flouriſhes, an enviable contraſt, to the deſolations and horrors, that pervade the European colonies in the American iſlands. It is for the cauſe of humanity that we rejoice at the fruſtration of a ſyſtem, which involved us all in one general ruin. We feel for you as brothers, united to you, not only by the ties of intereſt, but by affection, cultivated by the friendly intercourſe that has happily exiſted between us; it was with grief that we augured the interruption of this mutual harmony, from the unprovoked inſult given to the American nation, by one of the commiſſaries, which could have ariſen, but from a corrupt heart meditating on the worſt intentions.—The event produced by your firmneſs and ſpirit diſpels our fears, and we look forward with confidence to that uninterrupted friendſhip which we ſo earneſtly deſire. Americans to whom every thing is intereſting which intereſts the French, behold with admiration theſe iſlands, and the analogy of their interior ſituation to their local poſition; two mountains that boldly riſe in the midſt of an immenſe mountain, on which the inhabitant uninterrupted, cultivates his land, whilſt the thunder rolls unheeded over his head, and the waves ſpend their rage at his feet; and whilſt he purſues a ſyſtem of cultivation, thought neceſſary in tropical climates, it is no leſs pleaſing to remark, that it is a praiſe due to him, that the hand of lenity lightens the toils of ſervitude.

Signed by all the Americans in port.

Port North Weſt, June 24th, 1796,
6th Meſſidor, 4th year of the
French republic.

This addreſs being tranſlated and read in the colonial aſſembly, the ſame day of its date, it was ordered to be annexed to the journals, honorable mention made of it, and that it be anſwered by the preſident.

The following is the Anſwer.

The Preſident, &c. to the American Conſul captains, &c. Health

The colonial aſſembly, receive with the moſt lively pleaſure, the aſſurances of friendſhip addreſſed to them by their brethren of the United States of America. This token of affection from our elders in revolution, is a guarantee of the general approbation, which will crown thoſe acts of patriotic devotion and energy by which this colony has preſerved itſelf from ruin. Called by the indulgence of my colleagues, to the pleaſure of being the interpreter of their ſentiments toward you, and to tranſmit to you an extract of their ſeſſions, of the 6th of May, a copy of which is ſubjoined, and alſo to mark to you the indignation with which they are penetrated at the offenſive reception given to the Americans, by thoſe two imprudent men who have executed juſtice upon themſelves, in delivering us of their preſence. Deign to aſſure your brethren and fellow-citizens of our inviolable attachment and deſire, to tighten the bands of fraternity and commerce which unite us.

(Signed) CHAURET.

Preſident of the Colonial Aſſembly.

The embargo at the Iſle of France was laid, in conſequence of the preparations of ſix frigates for a ſecret expedition, and was taken off as ſoon as they ſailed.

NEW-YORK, January 11.

On Monday, the dwelling houſe of Eliſha Boudinot, Eſq. of Newark (N. J.) caught fire, and was entirely conſumed.

The following reſolution paſſed the Senate of this State, on the 4th inſtant.

Reſolved, if the honorable aſſembly concur therein, that a joint committee of both houſes be appointed, to conſider and report, with all convenient ſpeed, what arrangements may be requiſite to render the monies which now are, and may from time to time be paid into the treaſury, productive of income to the ſtate; and further to deviſe and report, whether any and what arrangements are neceſſary for the better management and diſpoſition of the funds of the ſtate.

The committee are Meſſrs. Schuyler, Jones and Cantine of the ſenate, and Meſſrs. Kent, Maſon Ryers, Comſtock and Blanchard of the aſſembly.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

Commodore Barney of the Meduſa frigate arrived in this city on Tueſday laſt from Baltimore.

The return of the French armies to the banks of the Rhine has induced ſome Engliſh and German factions to believe, that the gigantic plan of campaign of the French had been completely defeated by the Auſtrians. The untimely cautiouſneſs of Jourdan, and the negligence of ſome individuals who were entruſted with the direction, and ſupplying of the army of Sambre and Meuſe, the perfidy of the German peaſants, and the diſtance of Paris from the banks of the Danube, which rendered the communication between the directory and the armies ſlow and precarious, may indeed have cauſed ſome change in the manner of carrying the plan fully into effect; but the principal points had already been attained before Jourdan commenced his retreat, and that part of the plan which the hazardous motion of the archduke prevented from being realiſed by the republican armies in the North, may now with leſs difficulty be carried into effect by the army of Italy; for it is notorious that the Emperor in order to hinder the threatened invaſion of his dominions by Bavaria, has poured all his forces into the German empire; and we have good reaſon to believe that the French directory inſtead of ſending the greateſt part of the troops of the interior to the armies on the Rhine which are more than ſufficiently ſtrong to keep the whole forces of the enemy in check, they have marched all the troops that were quartered in the South and Weſt of France to Italy.

The objects which the French had in view at the beginning of the campaign of 1796 were theſe: to maintain their numerous armies at the expence of their enemies, to detach the German princes from the coalition, to indemnify the republic for her ſacrifices during the preſent war by levying heavy contributions on the country Eaſt of the Rhine, to ſeize or deſtroy the reſources of the enemy, this being the ſafeſt means of

procuring a speedy peace; and finally to carry the war in the heart of the emperor's dominions, if the loss of all support from the states of the German empire and the ruin of Austria-Anterior, added to the loss of the Milanese and of Belgium, should not determine him to save the rest of his empire by concluding peace.

By recurring to the history of the last campaign, it will be found that the French, as we have above observed, had already realized the most important part of their plan before the armies of Jourdan and Moreau commenced their retreat from Bavaria.

The whole German empire, except those states who had previously concluded treaties with the French republic, was laid under contribution, and renounced all connections with the coalition; the French armies were not only fed and cloathed at the expence of the enemy; but above one hundred millions in specie, several thousands of beeves and horses, and vast quantities of grain, the produce of the military contributions levied in Suabia and the Palatinate, were sent to the interior of France.

The magazines of the Austrians on the Lahn, Mein and Neckar, valued at 93 millions of livres, have been seized by the French, or destroyed. The emperor has indeed not yet been forced to make peace; but his dominions, particularly Austria, Croatia, and even Hungary, were at the date of our last accounts from the theatre of war, in a more imminent danger of being invaded by the French than before the retreat of the northern republican armies. The silly project of surrounding and making prisoners of Moreau's army, has drawn all the Austrian forces to an immense distance from the point where Buonaparte threatened an invasion.

The Austrian forces on the Upper Rhine are no less than from 500 to 550 miles from Trieste, and those on the Lahn about 720 miles from the same place. The French general Massena supported by a strong division of the army of Italy was on the 8th of October, no more than twenty miles from Trieste, and later accounts by the Telegraphe mention, that he has completely defeated the Austrian general Alvintzy in the vicinity of that port. The forces of the Austrians in that quarter must necessarily be very feeble, and consist chiefly of the Croatian militia and other newly raised troops. Massena will therefore meet with little resistance in his expedition against Trieste and Croatia, and as soon as the citadel of Mantua is reduced the major part of the army of Italy will follow the corps of Massena, and transfer the seat of the war in the heart of the emperor's dominions, unless a speedy peace renders the invasion unnecessary. By the capture of Trieste the French are at once in possession of all the commercial resources of Austria, and a little to the north of that port there is another place, the loss of which will be more severely felt by the court of Vienna, that the capture of Trieste or even the conquest of a province—this is the quick silver mine of Peru, which produces annually several millions, and is mortgaged for the payment of the next part of the national debt of Austria.

Extracts of letters from the captain of a brig belonging to New-York, captured and carried into the Bite of Leogane.

L'anse a-Veaux, November 13.

"Thinking it my duty to follow my papers to the seat of justice (or injustice, I know not which) I am thus far on my way to the Cape, where our cases are to be tried.

"I regret I have been once more reduced to the necessity of drawing on you in favor of capt. J. T. for 200 dollars. This makes 450 dollars I have drawn on you for, since I have been captured, to defray unavoidable expences on account of the brig. We take passage in a boat for Gonaives, from whence we shall go by land to the Cape.

"The ordinance of the administration* of Gonaives, you sent with me for collection, is with the brig's papers; I have made repeated demands for it, but they will not give it up. You will hear from me by the first opportunity from the Cape.

Cape Francois, 29th November.

"I arrived here the 20th instant. No decision has taken place yet, in regard to our captors, and I don't see any probability of a speedy decision. I am determined to abandon the whole as soon as the embargo is raised, if no decision takes place by that time.

"The commission have got possession of the ordinance of the administration of Gonaives, which you sent by me to collect—I have petitioned for it, and the American consul has made use of his influence to get it out of their hands, but they will not give it up—It seems they are determined to make it their business to plunder all they can.—When I reflect on the expences I have been at—the fatigue—narrow escapes for my life—the impositions and insults I have been obliged to put up with—three months expired, and no justice, no redress, no satisfaction, and no prospect of any—these, and a thousand other things to irritate the mind, by God, are sufficient to make a man run mad. Fifty sail of American vessels have been captured within these four months; these vessels and cargoes amounting to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Fifty sail of the vessels remain without trial—about fifteen of the captains, and one half of the crews are already dead.—They still continue capturing American vessels, and bring them into port—if they are not condemned, they take the cargoes by force. Administrations are now worse than ever they were, and the Cape sets the example for all other ports. What have we to expect? For God's sake do not adventure any more this way.

"This I forward you by a gentleman who takes passage in the Medusa frigate, commodore Barney."

* *This ordinance is in the nature of an account current, acknowledging the balance of 82 000 livres due from the administration of Gonaives, for part of a cargo taken in August, 1795, and is the only voucher whereby to claim the debts; it was accompanied with power of attorney.*

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Having heard that an economical stove had lately been made in France, so constructed as to consume the smoke as effectually, as the smoke is consumed in the Argon Lamp; that such stoves might be placed in the middle of a room, without any communication by flues to the external air.

I have sought for information on this subject, and find in the 19th No, of the *Magasin Encyclopedique*, page 306, a report in favor of Citizen Clavelin, who had made a great number of experiments on the construction of chimnies, and for his merits he had received the *Maximum*, the highest national recompence.

In this journal it is noted, that Mr. Clavelin had made a simple constructed stove, which is called *Poele sans fumee*, (Stove without Smoke) but I do not find it sufficiently described, to give any certain idea of its form. However, this journal contains much useful knowledge, and deserves the attentive perusal of men of genius, who have leisure, with the means and inclination to make experiments for the benefit of the public—and to whom I present the following experiment, with some hints, which I hope will lead to useful discoveries.

I took a cannon stove, to which I put the elbow joint of a pipe, in the perpendicular part; I made a grate, and put some live coals therein, then I put fire to the wood, which had been previously placed in the stove. The smoke passing through the live coals burnt in a white flame, and those coals, supported by the combustable substance of the smoke, lasted a considerable length of time. For such experiments the pipe ought to be larger than are usually found to stoves. It is a common fault with many stoves, that the diameters of their pipes are rather small, which cause them to smoke. I think the air of a room heated by coals consuming smoke, must be unwholesome, but if the funnel of a stove was made to return and pass through the body of the fire, and from thence continued to the outward or external air, that the heating of the pipe might ignite and consume the smoke in its passage, and the bad air be carried off. The more effectually to enflame the smoke, suppose the pipe at the part which passes through, or near the fire, is made flat, thus presenting a larger surface of the smoke to the action of fire, and suppose some small holes was made in this part of the pipe, to let a flame pass to the heated smoke, thereby kindle it also into a flame.

If on experiment this is found effectual, the advantages are, a saving of fuel, by the consumption of the smoke, and a pipe only carrying off foul air, at the side of a house, or at the windows of our churches, is not so disagreeable in appearance, as smoaking pipes, that blacken the surrounding parts of buildings.

C. W. PEALE.

Museum, Jan. 12, 1797.

MUSEUM.

Feeling myself happy in being the instrument of relieving the distresses of the unfortunate, I with heart felt pleasure inform the citizens of Philadelphia, that I have already received from the sale of tickets for Wednesday, the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars, which I have delivered to the Post-Master General for transmission to the sufferers by fire at Savannah.

By a little labour I have bought some knowledge of human nature, in several instances, such as I shall remember with pleasure; suffice it to say, that many contributed in a very becoming manner. And here I spend my grateful thanks to my fellow-citizens, who have enabled me to become one of their agents in an act of humanity, and especially I am thankful to the printers who generously published my advertisements on this occasion without charge.

Sir, your publishing this, with the annexed anecdote, will oblige,

C. W. PEALE.

Museum, Jan. 5, 1797.

A middle aged woman, with modest address, approached the Museum door; her dress bespoke that her wants were supplied by industry; at that moment a small company came forward presenting their tickets of admission; the good woman wished to let them pass, and then most courteously demanded, what was the price of entrance?—Only one quarter of a dollar. There, says she, holding out her hand, with two quarters, it is my mite, and was turning away. But, Madam, won't you walk into the Museum.—Not now, she replied, there is company enough there without me, and I will find a quarter to pay for seeing it some other day, and retired uttering pathetic benedictions.

BALTIMORE, January 12.

At a Meeting in the usual manner of the OLD FIELDERS, on Tuesday evening, the 3d instant (the anniversary of the Battle of Princeton, won by Old Fielder GEORGE WASHINGTON, in 1777) William Jessop in the chair (Henry Stevenson being indisposed) the following toasts were drank by friendly brethren:

1. Old Friendship——Hog, hommany, mush, milk and cyder—May the head of the Old Fielder enjoy in retirement the above comforts, to which he has been accustomed from childhood.

2. George Washington, Planter and Farmer—May his memory be dear to Old Fielders, and revered by other nations—may we never have cause to regret his resignation.

3. Old Fielder John Adams (with the addition of salmon and lobsters) who formed the alliance between the Columbian and Batavian Republics.

4. Old Fielder Thomas Jefferson—the framer of declaration of independence—a man raised on hog, hommany, mush, milk, and cyder.

5. Thomas Pinckney, the framer of our Spanish treaty—May we never want such a patriot and citizen, who will bleed in the service of his country.

6 Aaron Burr—May America never breed a man who is capable of trembling on the plains of Abraham, the friend and aid of the gallant Montgomery.

7. The Fair Daughters of Columbia—May they never reward with their smiles those unwilling to encounter every danger and difficulty in its service.

8. The memory of Anthony Wayne.—Volunteers. Genuine Republicanism—May foreign influence never degrade, impair, or destroy it in confederated America.

John Egor Howard, Daniel Morgan, and William Washington—May they never be cowpenned.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

Of a Superior Quality, just come to Hand,

And for Sale by the Subscriber.

WILLIAM SHARP.

Petersburg, Jan. 20, 1797.

J. & E. Newcomb,

HAVE just received, and now for sale, at their Store in Bollingbrook street, a compleat assortment of BLANK BOOKS, Bibles and Testaments, Primmers, Political Censor for September 1796, Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine, Pill for Porcupine, Answer to Paine's Rights of Man—also Ink powder, Ink stands, Slates and Slate Pencils, Dutch Quills, Columbia Playing Cards, a few hickory Walking Canes, and Oil Cloth Hat Covers—With an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES—All of which will be sold very low, wholesale and retail, for cash or produce.

Petersburg, January 19, 1797.

January 20, 1797.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, a Mulatto Woman named LETTY, rather tall, well made, about 30 years old, and has a bushy head of hair. I lately purchased her of Doctor Manlove. She had a variety of clothes, and among them a suit of common printed cotton, a blue jacket, and brown stuff quilt. I expect she is now loitering about this town, or at Mr Le Mesurier's Mills. I will give Two Dollars for her if taken within the corporation, and Four Dollars if taken out of town, on her being delivered to me living in Blandford.

JOSEPH COOPER.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in the county of Chesterfield, containing 220 acres, 20 acres of which is valuable reclaimed marsh, of the balance 70 acres are cleared, the rest woodland very heavily timbered with pine rail timber. The land lays upon Appamattox river and Swift creek, being part of Conjuror's Neck. Under proper management the Shad and Herring Fishery would be very valuable—100 acres laid off by itself, is encumbered with the life rent of Mrs. Burton, aged 66. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to Mr. Robert Walker, at Messrs. Gracie & Anderson's.

JOHN S. RAVENSCROFT.

January 18, 1797.

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Russell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other specialties, belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other specialties, belonging to the said Company:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

January 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

TO BE RENTED,

For one, two or three years, and possession given immediately,

THE plantation on Appomattox river, in Chesterfield county, formerly the property of ROBERT DONALD, deceased—There is on this plantation a large and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out houses, fit for the reception of a genteel family; an excellent apple orchard sufficient to produce three thousand gallons of cyder, a good garden, and a crop of wheat is sown. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclined to rent will first view the premises. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber at Osbornes.

ANN DONALD.

January 2, 1797. 6

I wish to RENT,

The HOUSES and LOTS,

I now occupy—allowance will be made for repairs.

S. DAVIES.

January 8, 1797.

R. SHAW,

of the THEATRE,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Petersburg and its vicinity, that he intends giving LESSONS on SINGING, HARPSICHORD, GERMAN FLUTE, &c.

He hath for sale, a quantity of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, of the latest publications in Europe and America—also GERMAN FLUTES, of the best manufactory, Violin Strings, Harpsichord and Piano Forte Wire of all sorts, &c.

The above articles will be sold as cheap as at any store on the continent. Enquire at the house, next the Theatre, on Bollingbrook street.

N. B. Books of Instructions for the Harpsichord, Violin and German Flute—Harpsichords and Piano Fortes tuned and repaired.

Petersburg, January 12, 1797. 4*

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceased, and immediately opposite Halliday and Stoke's store, in Old-street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as must render them an object to those, who conceive it their interest to purchase with cash.

N B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Petersburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (tf)

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

The European intelligence received by the route of Halifax, and given in this day's advertiser, though it is not later than that received by the late arrival at New-London, has furnished us with important articles which have not yet been detailed from that quarter.

The report at Salem, of advice received at Rotterdam on the 14th November, of the inefficacy of Lord Malmesbury's mission must be—mere report. It could have been more easily known at London on the 17th, (the last date from thence) from Lord Malmesbury himself, than by the vague report of the other circuitous route. The London accounts state that he was still at Paris, and that he had not only dispatched couriers to his own court, but also to Vienna and elsewhere—the returns of whom would most probably be waited for, before the negociation would be entirely rejected

The capture of the Spanish Island of Minorca, by Admiral Jervis, if true, must prove a valuable acquisition in the Mediterranean, after the evacuation of Corsica.

The port of Mahon affords a fine harbour, and the island produces a considerable quantity of necessary articles of supply. This capture is rendered more probable by a circumstance which has been mentioned to us from good authority, that the works of the castle of St. Philip, the strongest fortress in the island, have been mostly demolished, since the conquest of it by the Spanish in 1782—and that a greater body of troop was requisite for its defence, than was probably stationed there at the time.

It is said Lord Malmesbury has sent two couriers with important dispatches to the Emperor.

A passenger in the Prince Edward, saw a London paper at Deal, of the 28th ult. A paragraph in which stated, that 18,000 troops and 18 ships of the line were lying at Brest, preparatory to an intended invasion of Great-Britain, should the negociations fail.

The French have long contented themselves with talking about this favourite expedition.

Some disrespectful paragraphs having appeared in a Paris paper, relative to the mission of Lord Malmesbury, his lordship complained of this to the Directory, as an insult—and was answered—as it is said, that, that body held no authority to controul the French papers.

From every thing we have been able to collect, it is not thought, that the French Directory will listen to such terms as Great-Britain may condescend to grant; in short, that there is, on the whole, little prospect of an early peace.

The following is a list of the Dutch fleet under Rear Admiral Lucas, which surrendered on the 17th of August, to a quadron of his Majesty's ships, commanded by the Hon Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. in Salona Bay.

Dordrecht, Rear Admiral Lucas, 66 guns; Revolution, Capt. Rhenebende, 66 guns; Admiral Tromp, Capt. Valkenburg, 54 guns; Casthor, Capt. Clarisse, 44 guns; Bellona, Capt. Valk, 28 guns; Sirene, Capt. De Cere, 26 guns; Havik, Capt. Bezemer, 18 guns; and Maria storeship.—Total 342 guns—1972 troops and seamen.

The ships under Admiral Elphinstone, were—Monarch, Tremendous, America, Stately, Ruby, Sceptre, Trident, Jupiter, Crescent, Sphynx, Moselle, Rattlesnake, Echo, Hope.

Yesterday arrived here his Majesty's frigate Andromena, Capt. Taylor, in 52 days passage from England. [Halifax paper]

An army of 18,000 Spaniards will it is said, co-operate with Buonaparte in Italy.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.

Agreeable to the plan laid before Congress of a direct tax of one million, four hundred and eighty four thousand dollars, to be laid upon the United States, the apportionment of the several States is as follows:

		Dollars.
To the State of	*Vermont,*	28 000
	New-Hampshire,	56 000
	Massachusetts,	196 000
	Rhode Island,	28,000
	Connecticut,	98,000
	New-York,	140,000
	New-Jersey,	70 000
	Pennsylvania,	182,000
	Delaware,	14 000
	Maryland,	112,000
	Virginia,	266 000
	Kentucky,	28 000
	North-Carolina,	148 000
	Tennessee,	14 000
	South-Carolina,	84 000
	Georgia,	28 000
Amount to		1,484,000
From which there being deducted for abatements, erroneous assessments and charges of collection, fifteen per cent. or		222,600
There will remain the estimated net proceeds of the proposed tax, being		1,262,400

RICHMOND, *January* 23.

Tuesday night the ice in the falls above this place, gave way, and came down with great impetuosity, carrying with it almost every thing in its way, down the river, nearly as low as Rockets, where it stopped.—Since which it has broke away at that place, and there is now a prospect of an opening quite down to Norfolk.

On Monday night last, the lumber house of Messrs. Brydie and Co. was broke into, and 55 pieces of linen taken thereout, and carried off; since which, several have been recovered, and the thieves taken up.

PETERSBURG, *Jan.* 24.

We hear from the West-Indies, that the successes of the French privateers are surprising—they almost wholly embarrass the English commerce. The American vessels have also suffered so much from the depredations of both the French and British, as almost to put a stop to our navigation.

†‡† Those persons who were entrusted with Subscription Papers for publishing a Collection of Poems by the late Col. Robert Munford, are requested to lodge them and the Subscription Money received, with William Prentis, Printer, Petersburg, in whose hands the Poems are left for publication.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

December 23, 1796.

Petersburg Theatre.

On Wednesday Evening, January 25, 1797.
Will be performed, a TRAGEDY, called

ISABELLA;

OR,

The Fatal Marriage.

To which will be added

The Village Lawyer.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at the Printing Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s 6d

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin precisely at Six.

☞ The Subscribers are respectfully informed, their tickets will be delivered at the Printing-Office, between the Hours of Ten and Three o'Clock on the Days of Performance

☞ No People of Colour admitted in the BOXES.

Vivat Respublica.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On the Wharf, as soon as the Craft gets up, which expect will be to-morrow.

20 hhds Prime SUGAR—on 20 days.
5 Pipes Holland GIN—on 30 days.
6 Pipes Old French BRANDY—on 60 days.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

January 24, 1797.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Negro Women for Cash, or on a credit of twelve months. If they are not sold on Friday. I will then HIRE them out until 1st January, 1798.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

January 23, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, on Monday the 13th day of February next, at Mr George Gary's Tavern, in Blandford,

ALL the Estate of William Ragsdale, jun. deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and six or seven likely young Negroes. A part of the same will be sold for Cash, and the balance on twelve months credit. It is requested that those who have claims against the said estate will on that day make them known to

THE ADMINISTATOR.

January 23, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM CURETON, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately to Capt. LEMUEL PEEBLES, who has the bonds and accounts in his hands, and is directed to bring suits to March term, against all those who do not pay before. And all those who have any just claims against the said estate, are also requested to make them known, as above, on or before the first day of November next, as this notice will be pled in bar against all those that is brought in after the said first day of November next.

JEREMIAH CURETON, for
James Cureton, Executor of
6 William Cureton, dec'd.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

The noted Running Horse
BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOR, *Esq; of Mount Airy Virginia,*

A beautiful GREY full fifteen hands and a half high will Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Greensville county 45 miles from Petersburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Season, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money must be paid at the stable door, and the Five Guineas may be discharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1st day of August, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been so often published, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greensville, January 23, 1797. eotf

January 16, 1797.

RUNAWAY about the last of October, 1796, a likely young Negro Woman named PRICILLA, about 18 years old, of a middle size, a fleshy well looking woman, of a black complexion—she has very thick lips, inclined to be round-shouldered, and I expect she will not own her master's name, and will endeavour to pass as a free woman. Any person who will give such intelligence or confine her so that I get her, shall be handsomely rewarded—or any person who will deliver the said Negro to me in Prince Edward county, near Walker's Church, shall have a reward of Twenty Dollars. I have reason to expect she is about Petersburg, as she was brought from the Eastern Shore, and may aim to go back.

2* JOHN BARNETT.

FOR SALE,

And to be entered on at Christmas, 1797,

THAT beautiful and healthful Farm, whereon I now live, in Brunswick county. It is no exaggeration to say, that this spot has as many advantages as any on Meherrin river.—It contains about 450 acres, is bounded by the river about 1¼ miles; has a river mill-seat equal if not superior to any on the river, on the north side, by never failing stream, on which there is a mill lately built, running two pair of stones, the dam built in the most substantial manner, the running gears now out of repair—the soil rich and fertile for all manner of productions; the situation beautiful; excellent spring at the door; convenient to court-house, churches, &c. the neighbourhood remarkable for hospitality, sociality, and general respectability; the situation is calculated for merchandize, manufacturing mills, distilleries, &c.

Also for sale, two other small Farms, adjacent to the above, possessing many advantages—they may be bought separately or together—with a stock of fine cattle, six fine mules of three years old next spring, chiefly broke to work, and one older. Also several high bred elegant brood mares, all young.

For terms apply to my son Phil Claiborne, at my house; and whatsoever bargain he shall make, conformable to my instructions in the premises, I will fulfill on my return home.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

Philadelphia, Dec 21, 1796.

N. B I have also for sale, two valuable Tracts near Cape Fear, in North-Carolina. Apply to the same source for terms.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-standing debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunswick county, Nov. 16, 1796. tf

The Co-partnership of
WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.

Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

IT is earnestly requested that all those indebted to said concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the same.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

ALSO it is requested, that those who are still owing balances for transactions previous to the 1st. September 1791, *in my own name*, may pay them to Mr. FRANCIS H. IRBY, to whom I have given full power to receive and grant discharges for the same, otherwise suits will be indiscriminately brought.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Petersburg, December 31, 1796.

not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy,
Teste WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. Cur.

C. Massenburg,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for past favours. Being anxious of settling his accounts up to the last year, earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Those concerned will see the necessity of this measure, as the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

Massenburg & Massenburg,

at GALEN'S HEAD,
Cross Street,

Where they have for sale a general assortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Also Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spanish Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the best RED and PALE BARK, that will be sold low by the 100 weight.

Petersburg, January 18, 1797.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, the 9th instant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occasions him to hop considerably, wears his hair sometimes tied behind, was raised in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's business, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and striped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go southwardly.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said lad and secure him in any jail so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said lad at their peril.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own accord, all his past conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Petersburg, January 16, 1797.

party of Corſicans contributed very much.

The daily official ſheet of the Journal des Defenſeure de la Patrie contains the following:

ARMY OF ITALY.

The calumnies which are ſo often ſpread abroad and were ſo often refuted by the victories of general Buonaparte are only toys of the agitators and others who mean to deceive the credulous.

The enemies of the Republic, the Royaliſts and the adherents of anarchy, rally their forces and unite their endeavors to make thoſe believe, what may diſturb the good citizens and the true friends of government. The new reports of a ſally of Wurmſer with part of his army in Mantua and his pretended advantages over the republicans are of this kind. Italy ſees Buonaparte her conqueror, ever glorious, and ſhe will ſee Wurmſer and his army priſoners of war. The expedition to Corſica ſhews ſufficiently the ſuperiority of the force he commands.

Gen. Bournonville has ſent an account from the head quarters at Muhlheim, dated the 23d inſt. of the croſſing of the Rhine, which the Auſtrians attempted on the 22d inſt. at night, at Neuwied, &c. (This account agrees in the whole with that of the French already publiſhed.) Among other articles it is ſaid, that all of the enemy who croſſed the Rhine at Neudorff were either killed, taken priſoners or drowned. On the left wing of the Rhine were left in our hands 1000 priſoners, 400 whereof were wounded. Thoſe that were drowned are eſtimated to be 3 or 400, and the loſs of the enemy on the right wing muſt have been extraordinary great, as they received from the bridge battery a moſt aſtoniſhing fire. The troops under gen. Kleber and Grenier have diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt wonderfully.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.

A gentleman who arrived here on the 1ſt inſt. in the Matilda from New-York, informs that on the day of ſailing, he heard that ſome perſon from Charleſton, had been taken up and confined on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the late fires in that city; that curioſity induced him to requeſt permiſſion to ſee the perſon. His requeſt was granted, and he was introduced to Mr. JOHN FALL, who enquired his buſineſs, and ſaid he was captain Thomſon, at the ſervice of our informant. Having obtained the ſatisfaction he wiſhed, he gave the real name and character of the incendiary, by whom he was much abuſed for the information, to the gaoler, and learnt moreover, that at the time FALL was taken, chemical matches, keys and pick-locks, were found upon him.

It is to be hoped, that his villainy will at laſt meet with its proper puniſhment.

FRANCE.

A letter from the commiſſaries of the government with the army of Italy to the Directory, dated head-quarters, at Modena, 26th Vendemaire (17th of October.)

CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

We have given you an account, ſome days ago, of the arrival of one part of the patriots of the iſland of Corſica, who were of thoſe deſtined to the expedition; and likewiſe of the movements which the republicans of the mer territory have made, and finally of the departure of gen. Gentili, with the reſt of the emigrants of Corſica, which had united themſelves at Livorne.

To-day we make haſte to give you an account of the happy intelligence, that the Engliſh finding it impoſſible for them to ſtay any longer upon the iſland, were forced to evacuate it. This intelligence, beſides the treaty with Spain, the capture of Livorne, the embargo of the Geneoſe ſea-ports againſt the Engliſh, and the energy of the republicans who went to Corſica, will reſtore the commerce of Marſeilles and the ſouthern parts of France to its original ſplender and proſperity. May thoſe inhabitants of Corſica who had the misfortune of being miſguided by the Engliſh, ſerve thoſe for an example who may yet be tempted to rely upon thoſe iſlanders.

SALICETTI & GARRAU.

Gen. Gentili wrote, likewiſe, on the 15th ult. to the commiſſaries of the government, Sallicetti and Garrau, and gave them intelligence that the Engliſh had avacuated Corſica, to which the landing of a great

Joſeph T. Blanchard,

Has juſt received, and for SALE at his STORE in OLD-STREET, a few Doors below the LITTLE BRIDGE, the following Articles, viz.

WEST I Rum,
N. E. ditto,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Molaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Soap,
Looſe and Sack Salt,
Powder and Shot,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Copperas,
Pepper and Allſpice,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Mace and Cloves.

Alſo a ſmall invoice of COTTON CARDS aſſorted—the above articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce.

Peterſburg, Dec 19, 1796. (8)

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
For SALE at this OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouſe, with two ſmall houſes adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Peterſburg, December 1796.

December 20, 1796.

THE adminiſtration of James Belches, having been abolished and made void, by the order of the General Court laſt ſitting, and granted to Matthew M. Claiborne—it is earneſtly requeſted, that all who may have demands will make them known, and bring forward their claims; thoſe indebted will pleaſe make payment.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Adm'or of Charles Harriſon, ſen. dec'd.

FIFTY Dollars reward for CESAR, a fellow 35 years old—Twenty Dollars reward for MANSFIELD, a lad of about 18—Six Dollars for RACHAEL, a girl about 16 or 17—Twenty Dollars for WILLIAM, a hopping fellow, about 40.

The above Negroes, belonging to the eſtate of General Charles Harriſon, have made their eſcape from the ſubſcriber, who is the Adminiſtrator. Ceſar I conclude will make for Suffolk or Norfolk, and will I ſuppoſe get on board ſome veſſel; he is a large trim fellow, black complexion, and inclined to liſp. Mansfield well grown for his age, black and ſtraight limbed. Rachael, a girl very black, and rather dull of apprehenſion—The two latter I am creditably informed, are harboured by white people in the neighbourhood, a few miles above Dinwiddie court-houſe, on Stony creek, or thereabout. The latter, William, ſomewhere on James river.

I do hereby forewarn all perſons from detaining, ſupporting, or harbouring, the above ſlaves, at their peril; for I will exerciſe every rigour of the law on ſuch perſons, agreeable to their deſerts.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE,
Adminiſtrator of Charles Harriſon.

December 20, 1796. 3

Peterſburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber, by virtue of an adminiſtration committed to him by the Huſtings Court of the Town of Peterſburg, will offer for ſale, on the firſt Monday in March next, at the Court-houſe of ſaid Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceaſed.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any perſon has any juſt claim to either of the above Slaves, they are deſired to come forward and legally eſtabliſh the ſame, on or before the day of ſale, otherwiſe they will be ſold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Peterſburg.

At a Quarterly Seſſion Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, adminiſtrator of James Corran, deceaſed, which adminiſtrator is aſſignee of Lewis Burwell, ſurviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceaſed, Complainants,
Againſt
John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the ſaid John Barry, and Daniel Robertſon. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel—It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on or before the ſecond Thurſday in March next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome Gazette, either in Richmond or Peterſburg for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the court-houſe door of the county aforeſaid.

A Copy,
Teſte THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indiſpenſibly requiſite, that the buſineſs carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weiſiger, and John Baird jun. and Co. ſhould be cloſed; thoſe who are indebted, are once more requeſted to come forward and ſettle, or pay off their reſpective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will ſettle and receive payments.—Thoſe who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will pleaſe take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unleſs they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-houſe which commands a beautiful view of the river and ſtreet, with all neceſſary out houſes, and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 16 acres—entry will be given at Chriſtmas.

I will alſo rent the ſtore in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weiſiger, it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on buſineſs, and has good lumber houſes; poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

I will diſpoſe of an elegant new chariot, built under my own eye—the ſprings, axle-trees and iron work, with handſome harneſs for four horſes, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and ſecurity.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greencroft, Nov. 28, 1796.

TO RENT,

Until the firſt of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houſes, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook ſtreet. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

FOR SALE,

On a reaſonable Credit,

A TRACT of Land containing 1600 acres, in Surry county, near the Court-houſe, whereon I lately lived; the ſoil is favourable for the cultivation of corn and ſmall grain, and a conſiderable part will produce good tobacco naturally; a large ſtream runs through the land, on which there is not only an abundance of rich low land proper for meadow, with a trifling expence of ditching, but has on it a very advantageous ſite for a Mill, within three miles of a public landing on James river; a ſhort dam may be made to raiſe fifteen feet of water, or more if required. The land is better ſtock'd with good pine, white oak, aſh and poplar, than moſt tracts in the lower country, having been but little pilloged, except for the houſes now on the Land—they have all been built within ten years, and conſiſt of a well finiſhed and convenient two ſtory dwelling-houſe, and every other neceſſary outhouſe—there is alſo valuable young orchards, both of apple and peach. Should any perſon deſirous of purchaſing wiſh to view the Land and advantages above mentioned, they will be ſhewn by application to me in Iſle of Wight county.

RICHARD COCKE.

Shoal-Bay, Dec. 31, 1796. 6

KENTUCKY LANDS.

SOME very valuable Green river Lands, lying on Rough creek, and Mulberry run, a branch thereof, together with ſome Military Lands, of firſt quality, on Little Barren, for ſale or exchange—Part caſh, and the balance in property or good bonds, will be received. Apply to Mr. Daniel Dodſon, High ſtreet, Peterſburg.

October 10, 1796. eotf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d inſtant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, ſhod all round; he trots, paces, and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white ſpot on him, and that is on his near ſhoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horſe, and no queſtions aſked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Peterſburg, Nov. 3, 1796.

For *FREIGHT,*

THE BRIG
FRIENDSHIP,
Capt. EAMES,
Lying at Broadway; wants about 100 hhds. tobacco on freight, and will proceed to any port that may be agreed on. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

N. & J. EUSTIS,

Who have juſt received by ſaid Brig, a few bales of TICKLENBURGS, GERMAN OZNABURGS, and ROLLS; New England RUM in hhds. French BRANDY in pipes—which will be ſold very low. Alſo a quantity of Mountain BUTTER in firkins.

Peterſburg, December 19, 1796.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of my ſtable, in the courſe of laſt night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high, juſt docked and trimmed, both mane and fetlocks, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. They ſtole alſo, a large new ſaddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The ſaddle had ſilver boſſes, with D. or A. D. thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horſe, ſaddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for ſecuring the thief.

AUG. DAVIS.

Richmond, November 22, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 25th inſtant, at Mr. Fletcher's Tavern, in Cabin Point,

SEVEN likely Negroes, belonging to the eſtate of William Cocke, dec. conſiſting of three valuable Men (one of which is an excellent Gardner) one Woman, and three Girls nearly grown.

PETER JEMM,
Surviving Adminiſtrator.

January 3, 1797. 3

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, when he was on to the northward in Auguſt laſt,

MURRAY,

a dark Mulatto man, from 30 to 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; the above reward will be given on his commitment to jail, or on delivery to me.

JAMES MARSH.

Peterſburg, January 3, 1797.

LIST of LETTERS,

Remaining in the POST OFFICE at GHOLSON'S the 1ſt of January, 1797, which will be forwarded to the General Poſt-Office, if not taken out by the 1ſt of April.

JOHN Clarkſon. Arad Welton. Martha Sadler. William Ruffin, 2. Thomas Tomſen. Williams Jackſon, Nottoway county. William Vaughan, 4.

JOHN GHOLSON, P. M.

TAKEN UP at my plantation, a RED BULL, about 6 years old—mark'd with a half crop and ſlit in the right, and half crop in the left ear, has alſo a very dull brand on the left ſhoulder appears to be W, and has a nick a croſs the ſkin of his neck near the ſtriking place. Poſted and appraiſed to ten dollars.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.

January 4, 1797. 3